Chapter 1 – New World Beginnings

Terms

**Three-Sister Farming** – Technique used in the Americas starting in 1000 A.D. – beans on trellis of corn stalks and squash covering the ground.

Sig: The mass production of food allowed for a grown in population in the Americas (around 54 million before Columbus.)

**Columbian Exchange** – The exchange of produce, livestock, and diseases the occurred between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (Americans.)

Sig: The New World was exposed to new diseases like small pox and yellow fever which ultimately destroyed about 90% of their population.

**Encomienda System** – Land and Indians were given to Spanish masters. The Spanish masters would reap all the rewards but also had the responsibility of Christianizing the Indians.

Sig: The comingling of the Spanish and Indians created a mestizo culture.

**Popes Rebellion (1681)** – The Pueblo Indians killed Spanish priests and destroyed churches in the Southwest.

Sig. The Pueblo Indians actively protested against Spanish colonization.

**Black Legend** – Started by the English and stated that all the Spanish did was torture and butcher Indians.

Sig. The Black Legend is hypocritical because the English would go on to carry some of the same actions against Native-Americans in North America.

**Primary Source**

“The Devastation of the Indies,” Bartolome De Las Casas (1542) – Details the destruction of the Americas by the Spanish.

POV – Indians did not deserve the savage treatment they received from the Spanish.

Madalyn Searson
Sandra Peña
Period 1

Final Presentations

Chapter 2: The Planting of English America 1500-1733

1. Spanish Armada- Spain’s attempt to achieve their imperial dreams versus England, but ended in a devastating defeat.
Significance: Victory over the Spanish Armada created a national, patriotic spirit for the New World.

2. Sugar Plantation System - The increase in sugar plantations led to an increase in profits, which then made West Indies dependent on North American food supply.

   Significance: These sugar plantations increased the need for workers on the land, so large amounts of African slaves were brought to the New World.

3. Virginia Company - A joint-stock company that received a charter from King James I of England to settle in the New World for the discovery of gold.

   Significance: This company helped develop Jamestown, one of the first successful colonies to form in America.

4. Powhatan’s Confederacy - A couple dozen small tribes led by Powhatan and lived near the James River.

   Significance: The Powhatan Confederacy was the first group to come in contact with the English settlers and helped them adapt to living in the New World.

5. Tobacco Industry - Started by John Rolfe, the tobacco industry economically helped the Virginia colony as it was being established.

   Significance: New methods of cultivation were discovered, a high demand for land, and an increase of servants or slaves needed to work the fields began to take place because of the tobacco industry.


   Significance: Native American children are now able to educate themselves in religion and everyday life in order to acquire the skills they need to work.

Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies 1619-1700

1. Puritans: First persecuted in England by Charles I, they moved to form New England; their belief is that only “visible saints” could participate in the government.

   Significance: Their society was strict with religion and morals, which led to the branching out of other religions, specifically by Roger Williams, who founded Rhode Island.
2. Northern colonies: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were all northern colonies; this included Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

    Significance: These colonies were the first colonies that were made in the New World.

3. Middle colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware were the middle colonies, which were some of the colonies established soon after the Northern colonies.

    Significance: Other people, such as the Netherlands, established colonies in these areas, but in the end England would come to dominate them, as well as the other colonies.

4. King Phillip’s War: From 1675 to 1676, where the chief’s son, Metacom, or Phillip, died. The Native Americans were killed largely and so were a lot of the Puritan colonists.

    Significance: It was the most devastating war between the Native Americans and the colonists.

5. New England Confederation: A group of colonies that got together from England to organize and protect themselves; the British don’t like this.

    Significance: It was the first time that the colonies met and worked together.

Primary Source: *Attack on a Pequot Fort during the Pequot War of 1637* engraved by J.W. Barber.

Significance: It shows how the first war was being fought between the Native Americans and the English and the colonist Puritans.

**Chapter 4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century 1607-1692**

1. Middle Passage- Captives from the west coast of Africa were brought by this route, which had a death rate of twenty percent.

    Significance: The center point of the Triangular Trade which facilitated the trading of raw materials and cheap labor.

Significance: This strengthened the practice of the Puritan religion.

3. Salem Witch Trials - False accusations of witchcraft on women which led to many persecutions.

   Significance: These trials exposed the easily damageable society with any news of threats.

4. Bacon’s Rebellion: When Nathaniel Bacon, a former indentured servant, rebelled because Governor Berkeley of Virginia was too friendly to the Native Americans.

   Significance: It caused white farmers and plantation owners to look towards slavery more.

5. Life in New England: The people of New England introduces livestock and agriculture that damaged the soil; there were higher birth rates due to healthy lifestyles and the same ratios of men to women; family and religion were highly important.

   Significance: Due to the decline of religious devotion, the Salem Witch Trials and the Half-Way Covenant came about.

Primary Source: Mrs. Elizabeth Freake and Baby Mary

Significance: The portrait displays how important family life was to the New England Puritans.

Arron Jacob
Jessenia Salinas

Chapter 5 - Colonial Society the Eve of Revolution

Terms

The Scots-Irish – This group immigrated to America due to rejection of other Ireland groups and a bad economy, located in the back country of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas

Significance: Scots-Irish was one of the many immigrants groups that laid the foundation of a multicultural America.

The Great Awakening – A period of religious revival that began in the 1730’s and 1740’s due to previous doubts of faith; Jonathan Edwards first ignited the great awakening in Massachusetts

Significance: This revival unified American colonies like never before and made people bold in their religious beliefs
Schools and Colleges – Several new colleges were founded during the 1700’s such as Yale, William and Mary, Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth College

Significance: The importance of education for boys began to flourish

Smallpox – An inoculation for smallpox was introduced in 1721, powdered dried toad prescription one out of five people got smallpox

Significance: The inoculation of smallpox conflicted with the opinions many physicians and clergymen, who believed it tampered with the will of God

Anglican Church – one of the many dominating denominations in the 1700’s it became the official faith in Georgia, Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, and some parts of New York.

Significance: There was religious toleration in America

Primary Source

“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” Jonathan Edwards (1741) – a sermon preached by Jonathan Edwards describing the consequences sinners will have if they do not repent

POV – Many people will repent out of fear of the wrath of God

Chapter 6 – The Duel for North America

Terms:

Albany Congress: In 1754 the British government summoned an intercolonial congress to Albany, New York, near the Iroquois Indiana country; the purpose was to keep the Iroquois tribe loyal to British and to achieve colonial unity and bolster the common defense against France.

Significance: Wanted the aid of the Iroquois Tribe to fight the French and form an alliance among the colonies.

Treaty of Paris: French power was thrown completely off the continent of North America

Significance: Ended the French and Indian War, otherwise known as the Seven Years War, between Great Britain and France

Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War): From 1754-1763 there were colonial rivalries between Britain and France fighting over the control of North America

Significance: Began conflicts between Great Britain and American colonies due to high taxes imposed to pay for the Seven Years’ War
**Proclamation of 1763:** October 7, 1763 the proclamation, issued by King George III, closed off the frontier to colonial expansion

Significance: Many Americans were upset by this because they were in a war to conquer the territory but were not allowed to settle there, some did anyways.

**King William’s War:** 1689-1697, the first war of Seven Years’ War between France and England over the control of North America and the fur trade

Significance: This war was the beginning of a series of wars

**Primary Source:**

- **Famous Cartoon by Benjamin Franklin, slogan “Join or Die”**

POV- shows the separate colonies as part of a disjointed snake

**Chapter 7 –**

Terms:

**Mercantilism:** Wealth was power and a country’s economic wealth could be measure by the amount of gold or silver in its treasury.

Significance: Mercantilism allows countries to improve their economic standing by exporting more goods than they import, enabling them to gain more money in relation to other countries.

**Navigation Law of 1650:** Passed by British Parliament stating that all commerce flowing to and from the colonies could be transported only in British vessels.

Significance: Colonists stopped following the laws, and smuggling and bribery became a common sight throughout the colonies.

**Stamp Act:** Imposed by George Grenville, mandated the use of stamped paper or the affixing of stamps, certifying payment of tax

Significance: Angered the colonists, as it took away their money and their rights.

**Townshend Act:** Put taxes on glass, lead, paper, paint, and internal and external taxes made this tax and indirect customs duty payable at American ports.
Significance: Took away the rights of the colonists, and angered them tremendously.

**Boston Tea Party**: Samuel Adams and many other colonists boarded three ships in the Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea overboard.

Significance: Staged the way for the American Revolution, drawing war closer to Britain and America.

**Primary Source:**

**Protesting Stamp Act on household kitchenware (1760)**

POV- Teapot demonstrates the anger Americans had towards Stamp Act

Linda K.

Andres B.

Period 1st

**Chapter 8: America Secedes from the Empire**

**Olive Branch Petition**: In July 1775, the Continental Congress adopted this petition professing American loyalty to the crown and begged the king to prevent further hostilities, but King George III, rejected the petition and proclaimed that the colonies were in rebellion August 1775.

**Significance**: The action of rejecting this petition by King George III, forced Americans to choose to fight to become independent or to submit to British rule and power.

**Common Sense**: One of the most influential pamphlets ever written (1776) by Thomas Paine. The pamphlet argued that the colonies had outgrown any need for English domination and that they should be given independence.

**Significance**: This pamphlet helped open the eye of Americans to seeking independence from Great Britain and to create their own country based on their own ideals of democracy and republicans.
**Model Treaty:** The Continental Congress drafted this treaty which dictates that the Americans would only have a commercial trading connection with the French, meaning no political or military connections.

**Significance:** This treaty allowed the French to support the Americans for their quest for independence in hopes of destabilizing the British Empire.

**Treaty of Fort Stanwix:** In 1784, the pro-British Iroquois Indians were forced to sign this treaty, and under its terms, the Indians ceded most of their land to the Americans.

**Significance:** It was the first treaty between the United States and an Indian nation.

**Treaty of Paris of 1783:** Delegates met up in Paris of 1783 to discuss the terms of this peace treaty which allowed the United States to be formally approved of their independence by Britain as well as gained more land in exchange for the stopping of the persecution of loyalists, restoring of confiscated Loyalist properties, and that all debt is paid back.

**Significance:** America is finally actually recognized by Britain and former peace is restored to the nations.

**Primary Source**

“**Declaration of Independence,**” **Thomas Jefferson (1776):** Formally approved by the Congress on July 4th, 1776, rather than a “declaration” this was more of an “explanation” of why the colonies sought their independence from Britain.

**POV:** The connection is cut between Britain and America using reasoning and explanations of human rights.

**Chapter 9: The Confederation and the Constitution**

**Articles of Confederation:** A set of rules that would govern the United States. Had the ability to create laws and borrow money from other countries. Lacked the ability to force taxes, raise and army, to enact a bill all thirteen states must agree to pass it.

**Significance:** The Articles of Confederation was the foundation of the Bill of Rights, as well as showing that America was already stepping in the right direction to a prosperous country.
**Great Compromise:** A mixture of both Virginia’s large state plan and New Jersey’s small state plan. Created two houses one called House of Representatives, and the other Senate. House of Rep. was based on a state’s population. Senate gave each state two senators, no matter a state’s population.

**Significance:** Demonstrated how the new government could find solutions. All showed that the government was willing to listen to the opinions of its states.

**Land Ordinance of 1785:** It was stated that the acreage of the Old Northwest should be sold and that the proceeds should be used to help pay off the national debt. The area was divided into townships of thirty-six sections and the sixteenth section of each township was set aside to be sold for the benefit of public schools.

**Significance:** It helped lessen the national debt by selling the land and it was considered a priceless gift to education in the Northwest.

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787:** This law is a uniform national land policy, which created the Northwest Territories and gave the land to the government, the land could then be purchased by individuals; when a territory had 60,000 people, it might be admitted by Congress as a state, with all privileges of the 13 states.

**Significance:** This compromise allowed for new states to be added to the United States easily without much opposition of restriction.

**Constitutional convention:** On May 25, 1787, 55 representatives from every state except for Rhode Island were sent to Philadelphia to discuss how the government should operate and George Washington was elected as the leader.

**Significance:** This convention decided the rules of the government and the rights of the people, laying the foundation to American society.

**Primary Source**

**“Three-Fifth Compromise”:** A compromise between total representation and none at all, it was decided that a slave might count as three-fifths of a person.

**POV:** Slaves were treated as things rather than people, but since people may be conscious of their appearances, they decided to allow slaves to attain three-fifth of a presence as a human.
Chapter 10: Launching the New Ship of State

**Bill of Rights:** Amendment I: Freedom of religion, speech or press, assembly, and petition.

Amendment II: Right to bear arms.

Amendment III: Soldiers can’t be housed in civilian homes during peacetime.

Amendment IV: No unreasonable searches; all searches require warrants.

Amendment V: Right to refuse to speak during a civil trial; No Double Jeopardy.

Amendment VI: Right to a speedy and public trial.

Amendment VII: Right to trial by jury.

Amendment VIII: No excessive bails and/or fines.

Amendment IX: Other rights not enumerated are also in effect.

Amendment X: Unlisted powers belong to the state.

**Significance:** Created the foundation of American democracy, as well as creating a gap between the differences of New England and the United States of America.

**Whiskey Rebellion:** Occurred in southwestern Pennsylvania. Hamilton’s high excess tax hurt the people in southwestern Pennsylvania, because these people basically used whiskey as a form of currency, making them pay a tax on whiskey. The rebellion became such a bother that President George Washington gathered troops and went to stop the rebellion himself.

**Significance:** Showed how the government is a strong central government, and willing to use military force to keep law and order.

**Neutrality Proclamation:** a formal announcement that the United States would not interfere with foreign affairs.

**Significance:** Was a major factor in why the USA decided not to intervene in the Battle between France and Britain. This created a negative view on America on the French perspective, since they supported the colonies when they were attempting to separate from England.

**Alien and Sedition Act:**

**Alien Laws:** A law created by the Federal Congress in hopes of weakening democratic Jeffersonians. Required foreigner residence from five years to fourteen years.
Sedition Act: The ability to imprison and fine slanderers of politicians and laws. This was aimed towards reporters, such as Mathew Lyon, who would accuse Federalists of being corrupt.

Significance: Political parties began to become more competitive and harsher that they would even go as far as going against what the nation was founded on, freedom and liberty for all.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:

Virginia Resolution: Based on the compact theory. Jefferson and Madison proposed this theory to Virginia and decided that a state can decide to follow a law or not.

Kentucky Resolution: Decided that the federal government over stepped its power and that the Alien and Sedition Act was unconstitutional.

Significance: States began to see that they have more power than first perceived.

Primary Source:

Congressional Pugilists

POV: Reporters, such as Matthew Lyon, fought to try not to get put in prison.
Ch.11 Terms:

**Naturalization Law of 1802** - Created by Jefferson reduced the requirement of residence from 14 years to 5 years.

Sig- Made it easier to become a citizen for “aliens”.

**Judiciary Act of 1801** - Passed by Adams, it created 16 new federal judgeships and judicial offices.

Sig- Created to pack the court with federalists so they could maintain power in the nation.

**Marbury Vs. Madison Case (1803)** - Ruled that Supreme court based on “judicial review” had the last word on constitutionality.

Sig- Asserted the power of the Supreme court.

**Louisiana Purchase** - Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris because wanted to buy New Orleans and any as much land to its east for 10 million dollars for power of Mississippi region; Napoleon sold all of Louisiana instead for 15 million.

Sig- It nearly doubled the size of the United States.

**Embargo Act of 1807** - Canceled all exports of all goods to other countries in American or foreign ships; American economy fell apart and act repealed in 1809. It was replaced by Non Intercourse Act that opened trade with all nations of the world except Britain and France.

Sig- Jefferson overestimated of Britain and France dependence on American trade.

**Primary Source:**
“William Clark Diary Entries” William Clark 1804- To keep an account of what they experienced in the Louisiana Purchase territory.

POV- Show the different cultures and rituals of the people; being judgemental by comparing their ways to his.

Ch. 12 Terms:

**Treaty of Ghent**- Signed in 1814 also known as an armistice, in which both the British and Americans agreed to stop fighting and return conquered territory.

Sig- Ended the war of 1812 and gave back the land to the original owner it was conquered from.

**Treaty of 1818**- It was known as the “Convention respecting fisheries, boundary and the restoration of slaves,” meaning it guaranteed U.S. fisherman rights and provided a combined control of Oregon territory.

Sig- Displayed the beginning of a better relationship between Britain and the United States and also helped influence smooth relations for the United States and Canada.

**Land Act of 1820**- It replaced the Land Act of 1800, which offered less acres of land that was also cheaper, allowing 80 acres at $1.25 an acre for Americans to purchase.

Sig- Helped calm down the Westerners who were demanding for cheaper land.

**The American System**- Proposed in 1824 by Henry Clay to work on economic reform or internal improvements, protective tariffs, and it also called for a national bank which was key in fixing.

Sig- Internal improvements for the nation and helping to develop the nation's economy.

**Missouri Compromise**- Slaveholding was prohibited North of the 36 30 line.

Sig- Kept the number of slave states equal to that of free ones; the North wouldn’t have to worry about slavery being brought into their territory.

**Primary Source**
“The Monroe Doctrine” (1823) by James Monroe- Used as a warning to Europeans to give them the message of staying out of the Western Hemisphere.

POV- Display the two basic features, which was noncolonization and nonintervention by Europe in the Western Hemisphere, so they can keep their monarchical systems out of it.

Ch. 13 Terms:

Spoils System- Under Jackson, rewarding political supporters with public office.
 Sig-Benefits him supporters and all types of people were let into office.

Tariff of Abominations 1828 (Black Tariff)- High tariff that only protected the northern industries from European competition.
 Sig- South was hostile to tariffs because the North could improve while the South struggled.

Indian Removal Act 1830- provided the transplanting of all Indian tribes then resident east of the Mississippi; Led to Trail of Tears to Oklahoma from 1838-1839.
 Sig- President Jackson wanted to open Indian lands for white settlement.

Panic of 1837- Caused by American bank loans to Britain and at home, over speculation in slavery, and grain failure; Led to bank collapses, unemployment, factories closed, and sales of public land fell.
 Sig- Banks never really recovered from recession and system of retaining government funds stayed the same until a network of national banks instituted during Civil War.

Texas Rebellion 1836- Texans declared independence, two hundred Texans captured and killed at the Alamo, and Santa Anna was captured in San Jacinto. Santa Anna withdrew troops in Texas and recognized Rio Grande as Texas boundary; Texas recognized by US.
 Sig- Texas wanted full union with United States but it meant enlarging slavery.
Primary Source

“Indian Removal Cherokee Primary Sources” Andrew Jackson- To ensure Americans that Indian Removal will enhance their way of life.

POV- Andrew Jackson believes that Indian Removal westward is a good policy.

Karla Aparicio
Christina Pipkin

Chapter 14 — Forging the National Economy

Terms

Westward Expansion — The great movement towards the western territories.

Sig: The migration evened out the population and lead to the creation of cities across the nation.

Antiforeignism — Americans called “Nativists” who didn't like the Irish, German, and other immigrant newcomers.

Sig: It led to stricter immigration quotas and nationalism in America and its culture.

Mechanization and Manufacturing — The industrialization of many U.S factories and their increasing production of goods at home.

Sig: The U.S begins to establish its industrial power at home and challenges the need of foreign factories when they decide to make their own goods.

Farming Revolution — Important new inventions led to large-scale production of crops.

Sig: The U.S agricultural business began to boom and led the Northern economy to produce more food which in turn gave characteristics to each region.

Establishment of Railroad, Highway, and Steamboat System — New lines of transport were made in order to make it easier to travel and the Steamboat was made to help transport goods up the river.

Sig: The net of transportation allowed for more people to migrate west and it also unified the country in the sense that it transported goods, people, and new technology.

Primary Source

1836 Newspaper account of conditions in New England factories — An observer talks about how long people work throughout the year and how the tiring work makes them exhausted.

POV — The factories were a lot of work for people and they would exhaust its workers.
Chapter 15 — The Ferment of Reform and Culture

Terms

**Second Great Awakening** — Religious revival in which common people found faith and sermons were given with more emotion.

Sig: An abundance of new churches/faiths blossomed and religion was feminized.

**Education** — The wealthy began to pay for free public education, and colleges sprung up to instruct the rich white men of society on the classics.

Sig: Public education became a priority for the nation to sustain its democracy.

**Temperance Movement** — The American Temperance Society and Neal Dow advocated abstaining from drinking alcohol in order to solve the excessive drinking problems in the cities.

Sig: The 18th Amendment banned the sale and manufacture of alcohol.

**Transcendentalism** — John Lock’s view that all truth comes to the mind through the senses, and that everyone has an inner light that allows him to directly reach out to God.

Sig: New individualism led to hostilities to organized religion and authority.

**Suffrage Movement** — Mott, Stanton, and Anthony spoke out for women’s rights and helped create the Woman’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, which demanded the ballot for women.

Sig: This led to the modern feminism movement and the 19th Amendment (gave women the vote).

Primary Source

*Godey’s Lady’s Book, ed. Sarah Josepha Hale (1845)* — Shows the disparaging differences between men’s and women’s education and how that affects society.

POV — More money and effort should be spent on educating women, as they are an integral part of children’s development.

Chapter 16 - The South and the Slavery Controversy

Terms:
Abolitionism - Abolitionism is when the slaves were thought to be unconstitutional and immoral, which brought upon the movement for abolishing slavery.

Sig: This was a big part of the decade due to the fact the people began to see why slavery was unjust and wrong, forcing change on to one another.

American Colonization Society - This society was responsible for the transportation of blacks back to Africa

Sig: This was one of the big moves that were made to transport or free African Americans from slavery and move them back to their homelands.

The Liberator - First edition newspaper created by William Lloyd Garrison, described the rights of abolitionism and promoted anti-slavery

Sig: With over two thousand subscribers, this brought upon the knowledge on why anti-slavery was just, it also included writings and poetry on anti-slavery. This was called the “first shot fired in the Civil War.”

1836 Gag Resolution - This gag resolution “tabled” or disabled any discussion of slavery as administered by the Southern House.

Sig: This resolution disabled any discussion on slavery, disallowing any further movements of abolition in the Supreme Court or any government law.

Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World - Written by David Walker in 1829 spoke out against slavery and plead to end the white supremacy.

Sig: David Walker was able to clarify the steps needed to be taken to end slavery as he wanted to show that blacks were not natural enemies. Although he did advocate violence to end slavery, he has said that it was not necessary.

Primary Source
“Narrative Life of Frederick Douglass,” Frederick Douglass (1845)- Spoke about the atrocities and the great moments of abolitionist and slave life.

POV: Slavery is unjust and should not be tolerated under any circumstance.

Chapter 17 Manifest Destiny and its Legacy

Terms

Manifest Destiny— The idea that God had destined the American people to expand all the way to the Pacific.

Sig: Manifest Destiny introduced the mass relocations of “Oregon fever” and influenced the Gold Rush as well.

Lone Star Republic— Texas gained independence from Britain in an attempt to distract and tear apart America, while benefiting British manufacturing.

Sig: The Lone Star Republic triggered a fear of adding a new antislavery state to the U.S.

Mexican-American War — After 16 Americans were killed when Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, the U.S. declared war on Mexico.

Sig: The American troops provoked the attack by marching on the border of the Rio Grande. Americans increased their territory by 1/3, gained respect and experience, as well as making bad relations with Latin America.

Wilmot Proviso — David Wilmont’s proposed addition to the Constitution to outlaw slavery in the newly acquired land.

Sig: The Wilmot Proviso never became a federal law, but it was endorsed by the legislatures of all but one of the free states, and came to symbolize the issue of slavery.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo — The treaty confirmed the American title to Texas and yielded the enormous area stretching westward to Oregon and the ocean.

Sig: The U.S paid $15 million for the land, and $3,250,000 for the claim to its citizens in order to acquire half of Mexico. This treaty greatly benefitted the United States and shaped it into the land we know today.
Primary Source

“El Patron” by James Walker, c. 1840 — Details the ranchero’s way of life in California that would soon end due to its union with the U.S. and eventual gold rush.

POV — Gold rush settlers and new laws would negatively affect the bold and courageous lifestyle of the westerners.
Chapter 18

**Popular Sovereignty:** the principle that the people who lived in a region should determine for themselves the nature of their government.

Sig: Attempt the keep the North and South from splitting apart over the issue of slavery in territories; however, it made things worse.

**California gold rush** - There were an inflow of thousands of miners (immigrants) to Northern California after the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1848.

Sig: Because of this onslaught of migrants, Californians were prompted to organize a government and apply for statehood in 1849.

**Underground Railroad** - Informal network of volunteers that helped runaway slaves escape from the South and reach free-soil Canada.

Sig: These volunteers aided about 100,000 to freedom, but this caused the southern planters and congressmen to push for a stronger fugitive slave law.

**Compromise of 1850** - Henry Clay introduced a series of 5 separate bills passed by the Congress in order to seek a compromise and avert a crisis between the North and South.

Sig: Admitted California as a free state, opened New Mexico and Utah to popular sovereignty, ended the slave trade in Washington, D.C.

**Kanas-Nebraska Act** - Proposed that the issue of slavery was to be decided by popular sovereignty in the Kanas and Nebraska territories, thus revoking the Missouri Compromise.

Sig: It allowed popular sovereignty in the territories, but it just led to violence, increasing sectionalism and eventually the Civil War

**Primary Source:** Ralph Waldo Emerson (Journal) - describes the man who is moving to California to find gold

POV: He believes that every men move to California because they failed at home.

Rubie Cisneros

Ervine Wu

APUSH P. 1
CHAPTER 19: DRIFTING TOWARDS DISUNION

SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER: cold, calculated, and highly educated abolitionist who gave a speech on anti-slavery and insulted Brook’s cousin who then assaulted him with a cane.

Significance: this gory event showed escalated sectionalism; despite Sumner’s harsh words, he was regarded as a hero in North. This difference in view from North and South showed the distinct and polar differences in ideology.

DRED-SCOTT DECISION: Supreme Court ruling stated slaves are property and can be taken into any territory.

Significance: This ruling went against Missouri Compromise and all other compromises were now void. The peace kept by these compromises now vanished and inevitably would lead to conflict.

CRASH OF 1857: 5,000 businesses, economic crash.

Significance: South was left untouched by crash and Cotton King’s gets cocky.

HAPRPER FERRY VIRGINIA: John Brown attempts to liberate slaves

Significance: John Brown becomes martyr in North, clash between sections foreshadows conflict.

ELECTION OF 1860: Democratic Party splits, republican candidate Lincoln, minority president wins.

Significance: event was the straw that broke the camel’s back. Few days later south Carolina secedes, leads to Civil War.

Source: Harriet Beecher Stove’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin opened North’s eyes to the severity of slavery and families were habitually split apart.

POV: Slavery is evil and immoral and should be abolished; slaves treated inhumanely.

Diana Navarro
Tyler Thomas
Mrs. Medina

AP U.S. History

Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War
1861-1865
Peninsula Campaign: In the spring of 1862 General George McClellan launched a military campaign to capture Richmond through York River with a force of 100,000 men, but failed after Lincoln ordered half of his troops to capture “Stonewall” Jackson and Lee launched his Seven Days’ Battle against the Union.

Significance: Although this was a miserable defeat for Americans, it led to the creation of the total war strategy that would eventually defeat the South.

Battle of Antietam: One of the bloodiest battles of the war; with the help of two union soldiers who found a copy of Lee’s battle plans, General McClellan brought Lee’s soldiers and his plans to overtake Washington, D.C. to a halt on September 17, 1862.

Significance: The Battle of Antietam was the turning point in the war because if Lee was successful it would have led to the immediate diplomatic mediation between British, French, and Confederate affairs.

Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln declared in 1863 that all slaves in the Confederate States or states in rebellion are considered free in the eyes of the Union.

Significance: Many inhabitants of the Border States and northerners questioned the purpose of this war, but this increased the African-American membership in the Union army.

Appomattox Courthouse: Northern troops captured Richmond and met with Lee at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia on April 1865 where he surrendered his army which meant the end of the Civil war.

Significance: The end of the war and the captured and burning of Richmond lead to heated tensions during Reconstruction between the Northerners and Southerners; it would take a while before they could adjust.

Lincoln’s Death: April 14, 1865 in Ford’s Theater, Lincoln was shot in the head by a pro-Southern fanatic, John Wilkes Booth. The following morning he died as a result of the wound.

Significance: Even though his legacy still lives on, he was not able to complete Reconstruction. His death led to a controversy between Reconstruction and further divided the Southerners from the Northerners.

Primary Source: The Burning of Richmond, 1865 (Pg. 473)
Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction
1865-1877

Freedmen’s Bureau: It was created in 1865 to provide food, clothing, medical care, and education to the freed men.
Significance: It was a major step to the equality and education of blacks.

**Ten Percent Plan:** This plan allowed the South to be re-admitted into the Union if 10% of their voters took an oath to the Union and acknowledged emancipation across the South.

Significance: It was one of the first steps to reconstruction of the nation.

**Wade-Davis Bin:** It raised the percentage in the ten percent plan to fifty percent under the same principles.

Significance: This made it more difficult for states to be readmitted into the South, which hurt the economy and increased Black Codes.

**Reconstruction Act:** This divided the South into five military zones in 1867 and installed readmission.

Significance: This failed in making any social or political change amongst African-American and blacks.

**Ku Klux Klan:** An organized group of Southern Whites that used violence against African-Americans and other non-white races.

Significance: This prevented blacks from voting and receiving more quality rights.

**Primary Source:** Freedmen Voting, Richmond, Virginia, 1871. (Pg.493)
**The Freedman’s Bureau** – Established in 1865 by Congress and headed by General Oliver Howard to help former slaves and poor whites recover after the destruction of the South during the Civil War.

Sig: It provided food, housing, medical care, and education to help integrate former slaves into their new, free life.

**The Black Codes** – Laws passed in Southern states in 1865 and 1866 after the Civil War and were meant to restrict African Americans’ freedom and practically forced them to work as low paid laborers because slavery was abolished.

Sig: Freed African Americans had very few rights and were not treated equally even though the purpose of the Reconstruction was to make former slaves equal.

**Congressional Reconstruction** – The Union and Confederacy reunited on December 6, 1865, even though Johnson believed that the seceded states never legally left the Union.

Sig: Followed by the Reconstruction Act of 1867 which split the South into 5 military districts to make sure they held up the 14th and 15th Amendment, which allowed African Americans to vote.

**Civil Rights Act of 1866** – It granted citizenship and the same rights as white citizens to all males in the United States without discrimination of race, color, or prior conditions of slavery or involuntary servitude.

Sig: Coincided with the 14th Amendment which gave anyone born or naturalized in the United States citizenship.

**The Ku Klux Klan** – An organized group of Southern whites that caused violence and passed literacy tests, property tests, the Grandfather clause, all-white primary elections, and poll taxes to prevent freed blacks from voting.

Sig: Even though the 15th Amendment gave all African Americans the right to vote, people in the South found ways to discriminate against blacks.

**Primary Source**

“Is This a Republican Form of Government,” by Thomas Nast, *Harpers’ Weekly*, 1876
- The political cartoon depicts African Americans suffering during the Reconstruction in the South

POV – The Reconstruction failed to make real gains for former slaves.

Chapter 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

1. **Era of Good Stealings / Corruption** - Jim Fisk and Jay Gould in 1869 corner the gold market, Boss Tweed stole about $200 million from the metropolis of New York City in 1871. The Crédit Mobilier Scandal (1872) involved the company hiring themselves at inflated prices and sharing the stock with congressman to avoid being caught, and the Whiskey Ring (1874-1875) robbed the Treasury of millions in excise-tax revenues.

   **Significance:** Marked the beginning of many more acts of corruption to start plaguing the U.S. and for newspapers to be the ones to expose it foreshadowing yellow journalism.

2. **Depression of 1873** - Enterprises (railroads, mines, etc.) were being made faster than the market could bear, leaving there to be too many loans unpaid.

   **Significance:** The depression started off the trend of boom to bust cycles that U.S. would experience as it tried to develop its government after the conclusion of the Civil War.

3. **Compromise of 1877** - Ended the Hayes-Tilden Standoff leaving Hayes as president due the Electoral Commission’s decision and removed troops from Louisiana and South Carolina leaving the states to Democratic control.

   **Significance:** The compromise covered grounds that the Constitution did not, ended Reconstruction in the South, and ushered in the Jim Crow Laws since the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was not being taken seriously.

4. **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** - Closed the door on Chinese Immigration.

   **Significance:** It showed how far Americans were willing to go to keep White Americans
above all other races and foreshadowed another instance in which they would cut off immigration with the Japanese.

5. **Depression of 1892**- Overbuilding and speculation, labor disorders, and agricultural depression caused businesses to collapse, railroads to go to receivers, and agitation over silver.

   **Significance:** The gold reserve sank leaving the U.S. to have to possibly go off the gold standard leading President Cleveland to enlist the help of J.P. Morgan.

**Primary Source: Pendleton Act of 1883**- The act made compulsory campaign contributions from federal employees illegal, and it established the Civil Service Commission to make appointments to federal jobs on the basis of competitive examinations rather than popularity.

**POV:** Campaigns should not be ran off of federal funds and jobs should be given to those proven to be good for the job.

Giselle Ramirez
Anmol Dhaliwal
Ms. Medina
AP U.S. History P1
4 May 2015

**Chapter 24: Industry Comes of Age**

**Terms:**

**Union Pacific Railroad**- commissioned from Congress to move westward from Omaha, Nebraska. Laying the rails started shortly after the Civil War (1865) and with loans and land grants available, the promoters hastily worked on it.

**Significance:** The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad arose small conflict with Native Americans still willing to fight for their land and greatly contributed to the transcontinental railroad plans that will soon change America’s form of moving. Like all railroads it played a great role with the movement towards cities.
Central Pacific Railroad - rail laying that started at the end of California and moved eastward through Sacramento and over the Sierra Nevada.

Significance: The Central Pacific Railroad contributed to the transcontinental railroad and first the first time America became united physically. Railroads created an enormous domestic market for raw goods. It helped open industry largely.

Interstate Commerce Act - prohibited rebates and pools and required the railroads to publish their rates openly. It also forbade unfair discrimination against shippers and outlawed charging more for a short haul than for a long one over the same line.

Significance: It concluded in developing the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce this legislation. It did not make an impressive difference in corporate wealth, but proved to be the first large-scale attempt to regulated business in the interest of society.

Gospel of Wealth - belief that the wealthy, intrusted with societies wealth, had to prove themselves morally responsible.

Significance: the wealthy contributed to society with donations and certain help, as the duty of the rich.

“Survival of the fittest”- idea that natural law caused the rich to be rich and that the poor were poor because of their own doings.

Significance: it gave industrialist authority and power. They managed to keep control and even incorporated “easy states,” which were states that had mild or no restrictions over business. Monopolies and trusts became a big problem.

Primary Source-

The Strike, by Robert Koehler, 1886
POV: The advancements by industrialism are becoming ruthless for the people to keep up with and violence will be a consequence if not given their rights.

Chapter 25: America Moves to the City

Terms:

The Urban Frontier - Developed as more and more people moved into the cities and created jampacked cities with many slums and horrible living conditions.

Significance: Propelled consumerism with things like big department stores, introduced a new way of living as well as technological advances such as the skyscraper, gave women new opportunities as they increasingly joined the workforce, led to ‘era of divorce’ from stress and a drop in birth rates (birth control pill) and family size, and caused a feminism resurrection for suffrage.

New Immigrants - Immigrants primarily from southern and eastern Europe who came to America poor and usually illiterate around the 1880s and mostly lived in the cities (usually city slums due to their poverty).
**Significance:** Caused worries among natives, they gave low wage labor competing with natives demand for good wages, they brought their new traditions that influenced American life, provided votes for bosses in trade of jobs and other services, and caused the creation of settlement houses.

**Nativism**- Growing feeling of anti-immigration by natives (such as western Europeans) who did not want a dent on their pure Anglo-Saxon roots and disliked the government system the new immigrants were used to.

**Significance:** Nativism caused restrictions on immigration (completely banned the Chinese), caused many to blame immigrants of degradation of urban governments, and they caused the Know Nothing party to revive.

**Darwinism**- Belief that humans evolved throughout time acquiring beneficial traits.

**Significance:** Led to a higher influence of science, a split in the religious community as well as loosening religious influence, and led to more people believing in evolution and an attempt to implement its teachings in school.

**Literature/education**- There arose an increased lust for education and will to go to college and more and more literary work was developed from authors such as Mark Twain and Kate Chopin as people’s lust for education increased.

**Significance:** Led to increase of tax supported schools and a huge spread of high schools, led black people (like Booker T. Washington) to educate more African Americans in search for social equality, led to improved public health as medical schools arose, and ‘social novelists’ who wrote of social conflicts.
Primary Source-

*On the Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin (1859)

**Description** - An influential book that contains the theory of evolution while denying religious beliefs.
POV: Humans adapted and evolved through time and biological mutation with natural selection.
Kulraj Dhaliwal and Hannah Hall

Chapter 26-The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution

Terms:

**Farmers Alliance**-this was the first national organization of the farmers. It led to the creation of the Populist Party.

Significance: It helped farmers form social gatherings, made the active in politics, and organized cooperatives.

**Pullman Strike**-this was a nonviolent strike which brought about a shutdown of western railroads. It took place against the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago in 1894.

Significance: it brought a bad image upon unions.

**Little Big Horn**-General custer and his men were wiped out by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse.

Significance: This battle marked the worst U.S. Army defeat in the long Plains Indian War.

**Homestead Act**- It was passed in 1862. It gave 160 acres of public land to any settler who would farm the land for five years. The settler would have to pay $25 as a registration fee.

Significance: It benefited families and soldiers so they could continue you to making their life better after the Civil War.

**Gold Standard**- It was signed by McKinley in 1900 and stated that all paper money must be backed only by gold.

Significance: it eliminated silver coins in circulation
Chapter 27: Empire and Expansion

1. **Americanization**: assimilation of the American culture
   *Significance*: Americans had to things in order to stop the influence of foreign powers

2. **Foraker Act**: gave the U.S. direct control over and power to set up a gov. in Puerto Rico
   *Significance*: it was a direct result of Americanization/ the need to spread American culture

3. **Gentlemen’s Agreement**: secret understanding in which Japan stopped the flow of laborers to the U.S.
   *Significance*: that the U.S. was sly

4. **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty**: authorized the construction of the Panama Canal
   *Significance*: that the U.S. does not really care about other countries’ interests when doing something in their own

5. **Insular cases**: cases in which the Supreme Court declared the Constitution didn’t exten to Philippines and Puerto Rico
   *Significance*: that the U.S. doesn’t have other citizens as a priority

6. **Platt Amendment**: legislation which allowed the U.S. to intervene in Cuba
   *Significance*: that the U.S. executed their policy of Americanization

7. **Open door policy**: The policy proposed to keep China open to trade with all countries on an equal basis, keeping any one power from total control of the country
   *Significance*: that the U.S. was interested in the being of other countries only where it concerned them

8. **The Maine**: an American battleship which exploded and sank in Havana Harbor
   *Significance*: contributed to the beginning of the Spanish-American War
9. Theodore Roosevelt: known for conservatism, trust-busting, the Panama Canal, Square Deal, winning the Nobel Peace Prize
Significance: he cared for the world around him

10. Yellow press: tabloid journalists and newspapers that reported sensationalist stories with a strong emotional component
Significance: that this was the start of a mass media reliance for news and information that wasn’t always clean

Source: argued that control of the sea was the key to world dominance

Significance: that people used a form of manifest destiny as an excuse for imperialism

P.O.V.: The United States must spread their ideals in order to stop bad ones from arising.

Period 1
4 May 2015

APUSH Final Presentation

Chapter 28: Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt

1. Progressivism: the belief of advocating for change, progress, improvement, or reform and opposing keeping things the same especially, in politics.

Significance: It is significant because it is the origin of today’s democratic party and because it enacted successful progressive reforms like the direct election of senators (17th
Amendment), the Meat Inspection Act, factory reform, settlement houses, initiative, referendum, and recall

2. **Muckrakers**: journalists who exposed corruption and scandal—real or imaginary—in politics (a name assigned to them by President Theodore Roosevelt).

   Significance: It is significant because journalists like Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair helped to reform politics/business and forced politicians/corporations to be more truthful and to be more selective in the associates they choose.

3. **Square Deal**: Theodore Roosevelt’s policy that promised fairness in all deals. He focused on the three C’s: controlling corporations, protecting consumers, and conserving natural resources.

   Significance: It is significant because it was a precursor to Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal. It also was uncharacteristic compared to past presidencies in that it wanted to control big business and help the middle class, whereas before the government was an advocate for businesses.

4. **Roosevelt Panic** (Panic of 1907): sharp economic downturn that happened because banks were unhappy with the success of trusts so they wanted to financially ruin F. Augustus Heinze’s Knickerbocker Trust. Because the trust got no financial support anywhere else, people thought that banks and trusts were experiencing liquidity issues and they started performing bank runs.

   Significance: It is significant because it led to the creation of the Federal Reserve System which was a central bank that could inject liquidity back into the market if another crisis should arrive. It was also the first time a large corporation stepped in to solve America’s financial problems.

5. **Dollar Diplomacy**: President Taft wanted to promote the business interests of his citizens
having Wall Street invest abroad especially in the East Asia and Latin America.

Significance: It is significant because it gave the United States control in the area partaking in it and increased the profits of businesses in America. It is also a way the US gained Allies even though the Monroe doctrine was in place because they invested money into countries like Latin America instead of European countries.

This book is by Upton Sinclair; he was a famous muckraker. The publishing of this book led to the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

POV: There were harsh conditions for people in industrialized cities, immigrants were being exploited, and health threatening violations were being carried out in the meat packing industries.

Chapter 29: Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad.

1. **New Freedom**: Wilson’s political platform that favored small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and unregulated/monopolized markets.

   Significance: The significance of Wilson’s New Freedom was that it did not want to regulate big industries and instead used vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws. It showed that the government was more in favor of the laborers than industries.

2. **Clayton Anti-Trust Act**: Objected price discrimination and interlocking directorates, where the same individuals served as directors of supposedly competing firms.

   Significance: The significance of this act was that it legalized strikes and peaceful
picketing.

3. **The Federal Reserve Act**: Set up a Federal Reserve Board that oversaw a nationwide system of twelve regional reserve districts, each with its own central bank.

   Significance: The significance of this act was that it helped keep control of the economy and banks and kept the country strong through the First World War.

4. **Anti-imperialism**: Opposition to extending the country’s power or influence through diplomacy or military force.

   Significance: The significance of this was that it led to the Jones Act in 1916 which granted the Philippines territorial status and independence as soon as a stable government could be established. It started an era of isolationism.

5. **Neutrality Proclamation**: Wilson called on Americans to be neutral on thought and well as deed.

   Significance: The significance of this was that the U.S was still trying to keep its isolation ideals even though there was pressure from both sides of the war. The U.S was never actually neutral and American bankers gave 2.3 billion dollars to the Allies.

Theodore Roosevelt was a war hawk who wanted American intervention in the European war.

However, war hawks did not contribute much because the country preferred peace.
POV: That America should intervene in the European War.

Ricardo Gutierrez
Daniel Garcia
AP US History

Chapter 30: The War to End War

Terms:

**The Zimmerman Note**- German foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmerman sent a proposal to arrange an alliance with Mexico, tempting them by promising to take back Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The message was intercepted by the U.S. and published on March 1, 1917.

Significance- The discovery of the Zimmerman Note angered all Americans. This and Russia’s exit for the war finally convinced America to break from its isolationism and enter the war in Europe.

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points**- This address to Congress was filled with Wilson’s idealist visions, and was made for the purpose of inspiring the depressing Allies through seductive promises such as the abolition of secret treaties and the self-determination to oppressed minorities.

Significance- Wilson’s Fourteen Points motivated the Allied cause, and it foreshadowed the establishment of the League of Nations.

**The League of Nations**- Wilson’s ultimate dream, this international organization was the highlight of his Fourteen Points, as it would create a system of collective security and provide a place to handle international affairs.

Significance- Although the organization would fall apart in the years leading up to the Second World War, it set the grounds for the future United Nations organization.

**The 19th Amendment**- Endorsed by Wilson after seeing the women’s participation to the war effort, this amendment finally gave women the right to vote.

Significance- Despite making little initial impact, the amendment gave women political power of which they used to create laws to protect women in the workplace and prohibit child labor, and it seeded future women’s movements.

**Treaty of Versailles**- Arranged by the Big Four (U.S., Italy, Great Britain, and France) after German surrender, WWI was officially ended, but it fell victim to Allied imperialist desires that Wilson could not contain, with his only real victory being the establishment of the League.

Significance- The treaty did manage to end the war, but it created seeds that would lead to the Second World War by creating a resentful Germany due to them left out of all negotiations, putting them at the Allies’ mercy.
Primary Source- *The Beast of Berlin*: one of the Creel Organization’s propaganda films, presenting the German soldiers as an evil to destroy and glorified the “boys in uniform.”

Significance- The film aroused American support for the war cause by creating anti-German sentiment in citizens.

Chapter 31: The Roaring Twenties

**Red Scare**- Post-war Americans feared the spread of communism and began to enforce their anti-communist sentiments by driving those that were suspected of being “red” out.

**Significance**- These anti-communist feelings would foreshadow the later policies the U.S. would take towards communism.

**Immigration Acts of the 1920s**- Americans after the war began to see the immigration flood that picked back up after the war as a nuisance that would shrink the already small job market for Americans. They then had legislation passed to stem this new flood of immigration.

**Significance**- These new quotas stopped the ability of immigrants from escaping their battered countries post-war and made the process of entering the U.S. more difficult for them.

**Isolationism**- The post-war U.S. would turn away its place at the lead of the world and would revert to its pre-war isolationism shrugging off foreign involvement.

**Significance**- As a result of this decision the League of Nations that had been dreamed up by President Wilson would fail and atrocities that, with U.S. help, could be stopped would occur and ultimately a second World War as well.

**Mass Consumption Economy**- During the roaring 20s the U.S., as we know it today, would begin to form. During this period the use of credit would begin to spread as more goods were released into the market. Consumers after the war began to have more of a hankering for material goods.

**Significance**- As a result of this period our current economy would be foreshadowed partially and the over use of credit along with other factors would lead to the Great Depression.

**Prohibition**- With the age of the progressive ending and the Roaring Twenties about to begin the last of the many progressive bills would be passed in the 18th amendment. This would ban the manufacture and sale of alcohol in the United States (legally).

**Significance**- This law would eventually be repealed, but at the time it would lead to a large boom and a “Golden Age” in organized crime with the emergence of the speakeasies these would lead to disputes in the underworld over who can sale where.

**Primary Source- The Criminal Syndicalism Laws**- These laws made it illegal to use violence to secure social change. These laws were a direct result of the Red Scare.
The dangers of communism, as seen in the eyes of the people, are great and must be dealt with by force.

Alyssa Bernardino
Michael Lamont
Period 1

Chapter 32 – The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920–1932

Terms

Adkins v. Children’s Hospital (1923) – invalidated a minimum wage law for women because the Nineteenth Amendment made them equal to men and therefore undeserving of “special legislation”

Sig: Supreme Court reversed its previous ruling in Muller v. Oregon which stated that women needed special protection in the workplace, and it framed a debate over gender differences that would continue for the rest of the century

Teapot Dome Scandal – Albert B. Fall leased land to oilmen Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny but not before he received a $400,000 dollar bribe, Fall was sentenced to a year in jail, but Sinclair and Doheny were acquitted.

Sig: The Teapot Dome Scandal is significant because it describes politics during the twenties. During the 1920’s a lot of politicians were caught in scandals.

Black Tuesday – On October 29, 1929, the stock market crashed because the British raised their taxes, resulting in many Americans losing their homes and most of their possessions in auctions.

Sig: Black Tuesday was the start of the Great Depression.

Rugged Individualism – President Hoover believed Americans were self-sufficient people and that he did not need to intervene in the depression because everyone would be able to help themselves.

Sig: The depression continued to get worse and worse because the American people didn’t have any assistance from the government.
Bonus Army – a group of veterans who wanted their entire bonuses for fighting in the war.

Sig: The unemployed veterans were denied their bonuses and driven from Washington with tear gas and bayonets. This further ruined President Hoover’s image.
“Pride Goes Before a Fall” – This picture shows the profound effect the Great Depression had on many Americans.

POV – The Great Depression was a devastating event that destroyed the economy and made many get rid of their possessions.

Chapter 33 – The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1933–1939

Terms

New Deal – Franklin D. Roosevelt’s economic policy that focused on the three R’s (relief, recovery, reform), contained both short/long term goals (for immediate/permanent recovery), and created various programs meant to improve unemployment, regulate minimum wage, and reform many other issues

Sig: Failed to cure the Great Depression, successful in relief and reform, changed America’s expectations of presidency and government forever (more involvement)
Emergency or Hundred Days Congress – enacted programs and bills that formed the basis of the New Deal including the Agricultural Adjustment Act\(^1\), Tennessee Valley Authority\(^2\), Glass-Steagall Act\(^3\), National Recovery Administration\(^4\), and Civilian Conservation Corps\(^5\)

Sig: Made possible FDR’s New Deal

Wagner Act (1935) – reasserted the right of labor to organize and bargain through representatives of its own choice

Sig: Labor unions given more rights... Resulted in John L. Lewis’s pro-union Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) for unskilled workers

Court-Packing Plan – FDR’s scheme to make the Supreme Court more efficient by adding a new justice for every member over seventy years old who would not retire, making the maximum membership fifteen (plan struck down by Congress)

Sig: Plan seen as corrupt... new justices would be biased towards FDR. Citizens saw their basic liberties in jeopardy and vilified FDR for attempting to break down the checks and balances among the three branches of government.

Hatch Act (1939) – barred federal administrative officials from active political campaigning and soliciting, forbade the use of government funds for political purposes as well as the collection of campaign contributions from people receiving relief payments

Sig: Remedied accusations of corrupt New Dealers having the richest campaign chest

\(^1\) paid farmers to reduce production, helped decrease surplus and increase price

\(^2\) tested fairness of rates set up by private electricity companies, brought to the Tennessee Valley full employment, cheap electric power, and environmental restoration

\(^3\) allowed banks to reopen; allowed president to regulate banking transactions and foreign exchange

\(^4\) assist industry, labor, and the unemployed

\(^5\) provided employment in government camps for three million uniformed single, young men during the Great Depression
Primary Source

![Image of a depiction of a rural area affected by drought](image)

**Drouth (Drought)-Stricken Area, by Alexandre Hogue**

**POV** – The 1930s dust storms damaged and destroyed much of the southern Great Plains

Daniel Cacho, Jonathan Martinez  
Ms. Medina  
Per. 1  

**Chapter 34 - Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War**

**Terms**

**London Conference** - Delegates tried to stabilize currencies and currency exchange rates which the United States decided to not attend as they were focusing on the problems at home.

Sig: The United State’s isolationist views led to an extreme nationalism trend around the world.

**Neutrality Acts** - Made to keep the United States out of war; certain restrictions would automatically apply in time of war; no American could travel legally on enemy ship, sell munitions, or make loans to a belligerent.
Sig: Fascist states grew more powerful as there was no one to limit their power and Spain fell to rebels who were allied with Germany.

**Invasion of Poland** - Hitler invades Poland on September 1, 1939 with the help of Joseph Stalin.

Sig: This event would declare the start of the second World War, causing Britain and France to join the battle and US to realize that they would have to get involved.

**Lend-lease Bill** - The US would send arms to allies who would return them back after the war ended.

Sig: The arms given to Britain saved them from Hitler and got rid of neutral America while also stimulating the American economy.

**Pearl harbor** - An attack by the Japanese on the military base of Pearl harbor in Hawaii where 3000 people died.

Sig: It was the United States’ chance to enter, and eventually win the second World War.

**Primary Source**

“Quarantine Speech,” Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1937) - Roosevelt calls for economic embargoes to quarantine Italy and Japan.

POV - America needs to get involved and do something about the aggressors by direct means instead of staying isolationist.

**Chapter 35: America in World War II (1941-1945)**

**Terms**

**D-Day** - A giant assault on Normandy, France planned the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union and led by general Eisenhower that was the beginning of the allied invasion of Europe.

Sig: Germany had to deal with a two fronts being attacked which would speed up the ending of the war.

**Internment camps** - The US government herded 110,000 Japanese Americans and placed them in camps because of fear that they would be on Japan’s side if they invaded even though ⅔ of them were born in America.

Sig: Showed the country that the government had enough power to violate the constitution, take away citizens’ rights, and get away with it.
**Battle of Midway** - A battle in the pacific island, Midway, where Japan and the United States fought which would be turning point in the war in the pacific.

Sig: Japan would be on the defensive for the rest of the war.

**Atomic Bombs** - On August 6, 1945, US bomber dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima because it was a military city very important to Japan, and then on August 9, 1945 a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki because of how industrious the city was.

Sig: This event led to the surrendering of Japan, showed the rest of the world how powerful US really was, and also started an arms race with the USSR.

**Kamikazes** - They were Japanese pilots who flew planes and were willing to sacrifice their own lives to launch the planes into Allied ships.

Sig: Americans had to come up with a different approach to defeating Japan, because these suicide bombers showed they would stop at nothing to defend their country.

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**Primary Source**

**War Workers**
POV - Women should take more pride for patriotically participating and contributing to the war effort.

Rileigh Hutchins and Michelle Aquino  
Per. 1  
5/5/15

Chapter 36: The Cold War Begins 1945-1952

Terms

Sun Belt: Fifteen state stretch of land which included Virginia, Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California.  
Significance- These states made up 20% of the entire population in the U.S. due to plentiful jobs, good climates, and low taxes.

White Fight: Wealthy whites moved to suburban areas leaving African Americans to take the homes in urban cities.  
Significance- Segregation was greatly increased due to the discrimination of minorities.

Significance- the Big Three gave (4) occupational zones to victorious powers in Germany. Secondly, they agreed the U.S.S.R. would have a representative government based on free elections in Romania, Bulgaria, and Poland which ultimately failed and lastly a new United Nations was created.

Containment Policy: Created by George F. Kennan; it prevented Communism from spreading to other countries by “containing” it in the U.S.S.R. (Also known as Truman Doctrine.)  
Significance- This policy went through Congress on March 12, 1947 and passed; which gave support for the policy by granting $400 million to save Turkey and Greece from the threat of Communism.
**Baby Boom**: Five million babies were born between 1945-1950; after the end of World War 2. 

**Significance**: Industries were built around babies, including baby supplies. It also will put a strain on social security in 2020.

**Primary Source**

**The Truman Doctrine**: Created by George F. Kennan and adopted by President Truman.

Small European countries needed American aid because they were in danger of falling to Communism.

POV: Truman promoted the doctrine; he wanted to contain Communism to the USSR. He said that the policy was defensive which led more people to approve of it.

**Chapter 37 - The Eisenhower Era**

**McCarthyism**: a campaign against alleged communists in the US government and other institutions carried out under Senator Joseph McCarthy in the period 1950–1954.

**Significance**: It led to a lot of innocent people to lose their jobs or be blacklisted. Caused Americans to fear the Soviet Union, and they worried that communists were infiltrating the government in an attempt to overthrow America.

**Brown v. Board of Education**: it overruled the Plessey v. Ferguson cases that called for separate but equal facilities, which declared that it was "inherently unequal" to maintain separate institutions. The previous logic to segregation was that the institutions were "separate but equal."

**Significance**: It gave the Civil Rights Movement a push - the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP's legal success in the case showed the African American community that the society was ready for change. As a result, Brown v Board of Education had an effect that encouraged further action in the fight for civil rights.

**Bus Boycott**: in the Montgomery bus boycott African Americans refused to catch the bus around because of the way the Whites treated Rosa Parks which ended up with the buses going broke as 75 percent of the commuters were black.
Significance - It finally gave the NAACP, a case in which they could challenge the segregation of the black community in Alabama. It was one of the events that gave the Civil rights movement its jumpstart. After Rosa Parks incident was became popular, it inspired Martin Luther king Jr. to start a non-violent protest.

**Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** - American political organization that played a central role in the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Responsible for the sit in movement that was held at Woolworth's lunch counter with the intention of integrating eating establishments in Nashville, Tennessee.

Significance - This non-violent strategy was adopted by African American students all over the Deep South. Within six months these sit-ins had ended restaurant and lunch-counter segregation in twenty-six southern cities. Student sit-ins were also successful against segregation in public parks, swimming pools, theaters, churches, libraries, museums and beaches.

**The Sputnik** - Sputnik 1 was the first artificial Earth satellite. The Soviet Union launched it into an elliptical low Earth orbit on 4 October 1957.

Significance - After the launching of both Sputnik one and two U.S citizens felt scared that the USSR could air raid them from space at any second so it led Eisenhower to sign the National Aeronautics and Space Act, the creation of NASA. Education programs were initiated and support was dramatically increased for scientific research. Congress increased the National Science Foundation (NSF) appropriation for 1959 to $134 million.

Primary Source -

**The Eisenhower Doctrine** - under the Eisenhower Doctrine, a country could request American economic assistance and/or aid from U.S. military forces if it was being threatened by armed aggression from another state.

POV - Eisenhower's point of view was that communism is bad and a huge threat to democracy. He threatened the Soviets in his doctrine by authorizing the commitment of U.S. forces “to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations, requesting such aid against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism.”
"Flexible Response"— Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara defense policy that allowed for a variety of military response options.

Significance: This was a shift from previous policy of “massive retaliation” and provided for a never-ending war.

**Great Society** — Lyndon B. Johnson domestic program (very much like the New Deal) which included economic and welfare measures that helped reduce poverty and racial discrimination

Significance: This program increased the size of the government and expand the welfare state to those that were previously ignored but failed because of all the spending on the Vietnam War.

**Civil Rights Act of 1964** — banned discrimination in public facilities and end of segregation

Significance: Successfully brought legislative change since the Reconstruction period and ensured rights of minorities

**Cuban Missile Crisis** — Soviets had been secretly arming Cuba with nuclear weapons while U.S had been attempting to overthrow Cuban leader; Kennedy orders a “quarantine” (naval blockade) of Cuba to pressure Soviets to remove their weapons.

Significance: The closest the U.S. and the Soviet Union ever came to full on nuclear war during the Cold War.

**Tet Offenses** — North Vietnam launched massive attacks in many South Vietnam cities during lunar new year’s in 1968.

Significance: Revealed that the Vietnam War was far from over and further increase anti-war sentiments.

**Primary Source**

*The Other America (1962) by Michael Harrington* - Revealed that 20% — an even larger percentage in minority groups — of the Americans suffered from poverty.
POV: There was an alarmingly large “invisible land” of poor that needs to be addressed.

Chapter 39 - The Stalemated Seventies

**Déntente** — Detente was the easing cold war tensions between the U.S. and China by visiting China and tried to ease tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R by passing SALT which limited the amount of long range nuclear weapons each country could have.

Significance: This is important because it showed that the president and leaders of China and U.S.S.R were putting in efforts to try and ease Cold War tensions by making treaties and meeting with each other.

**“Watergate Scandal”** — Richard Nixon had group called Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP), but in 1972 was caught breaking into the Democratic HQ in Watergate to help with his reelection, but when accused he denies and hides evidence when he does not show audio tapes, but is forced to by the supreme court and this leads him resign because he was guilty and would be impeached in

Significance: This was significant because this pushed Americans to lose even more trust with the government once again and also showed that the president was not above the law

**Warren Court** — The supreme court under Chief Justice Earl Warren that was liberal with a loose interpretation of the constitution and had many rulings like the Miranda V. Arizona and Engel V. Vitale which made the reading of the Miranda rights and no mandatory praying in school.

Significance: The Warren court was significant because most of the cases focused on individual rights and affected religion, criminal rights, and women’s rights.

**Vietnam War Ends** — President Richard Nixon declares that US troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam and they would have “Peace with honor” and would help South Vietnam but in 1973 all troops were completely pulled out with 56,000 dead in the war and 300,000 injured and costing billions of dollars.

Significance: The war that Americans hated finally ended and led to Vietnam becoming completely communist and the war also showed that the president had too much power in war when he was allowed to send troops to fight and blank check but was stopped by the War Powers Act.
**Iran Hostage Crisis** — Shah Pahlavi was the leader of Iran but was overthrown by the people and became ill with cancer so the US took him in but this infuriated the Iranians and led to them taking over a US embassy building and holding 52 people hostage and Carter orchestrated a rescue but was a complete failure.

Significance: This events showed that tensions between the Middle East and the US were very high and that those tensions were not coming down anytime soon.

**Primary Source:**

**Title IX** - It prohibits sex discrimination in schools.

POV - The point of view of this law was to give women in school more opportunities and let women participate in more athletics in school and professionally and is still used today.

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**Chapter 40 - The Resurgence of Conservatism**

**Terms**

**Supply-side Economics** - Reagan believed the reduction of corporate taxes would result in more profit, which would then be used to hire more employees. He believed this would in return create more jobs and better the economy by a “trickle down” of wealth.

Sig: This did not work and resulted in the rich to become richer while the poor became poorer.

**Webster v. Reproductive Health Services** - This Supreme Court case imposed certain restrictions on abortion.

Sig: Overrode *Row v. Wade* when it let states legislate and showed conservatism in the courts.

**Iran-Contra Affair** - US wanted to get its hostages back from Iran so negotiated to sell weapons to them for the hostages. United States only got one hostage back.

Sig: This affair violated a congressional ban on military aid with Nicaraguan rebels.
**Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)** - Also known as Star wars, this plan included orbiting battle stations in space that could fire laser beams or another source of energy to vaporize intercontinental missiles on liftoff.

Sig: Reagan was renewing the Cold War by threatening them with an arms race and by doing this increased the federal budget deficit.

**Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies of glasnost and perestroika** - Gorbachev wanted to restructure and open the Soviet Union.

Sig: This caused increase of personal liberties and some forms of free-market commerce in the Soviet Union and ended the Cold War with the withdrawal of nuclear warheads from Europe.

This showed Ronald Reagan paying too much to the defense, while ignoring social programs like social security and environment.

**POV:** Ronald Reagan is spending money on military, while cutting social programs.

Sig: This resulted in the increase of federal budget deficit and Reagan's proposal of social programs cuts of about $35 billion.
Chapter 41 - America Confronts the Post-Cold Era

Terms

"Culture Wars" - Polarization between conservatives and liberals who dislike and vote against each other. Thee included issues with abortion, gun politics, separation of church and state, privacy, recreational drug use, gay rights, censorship issues.
Sig: These issues are still debated today and receive an excessive amount of media attention.

Brady Bill - A bill dedicated to a man who had been paralyzed as a result of the Reagan assassination attempt. It established that you must undergo a 24 hour background check before buying a gun.
Sig: This illustrates the huge debate over gun control, and the federal effort to regulate certain liberties which had not been regulated before.

Kyoto Treaty - This was an international treaty signed to acknowledge that human induced climate change exists and the developed world must reduce greenhouse gasses.
Sig: This illustrates the worldwide effort to help save the environment.

USA-Patriot Act - This allowed greater government access to electronic communications and other information.
Sig: This law was passed due to 9/11 attack, and sought to prevent further terrorist attacks. It was criticized by some as violating civil liberties. Racial discrimination, and it gave more power to the NSA

Welfare Reform Bill - This was a Republican house victory under the Clinton administration. This bill put limits on welfare recipients that required them to find a job.
Sig: This is considered to be a fundamental shift in both the method and goal of federal cash assistance to the poor.

Primary Source
“2002 State of the Union Address” - Here in this address, Bush declared Iraq as an “axis of evil” which means they seek for weapons of mass destruction creating danger for the world.

POV: Bush seeks to destroy the Iraqi Regime because they “continue to flaunt their hostility”